

NORTH CAROLINA
MARITIME Strategy

Maritime Advisory Council

May 10, 2011
Fayetteville NC

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MARITIME Strategy

Agenda

- Welcome & Introductions
- North Carolina Maritime Strategy Goals & Objectives
- Current North Carolina Freight Context
- Trends in Global Goods Movement
- Competitive Position
- Potential Market Positions
- Study Process and Results – Interactive Discussion

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Welcome

- Roberto Canales PE, Secretary's Coordinator of Strategic Initiatives, North Carolina Department of Transportation
- Col. Beth Austin, J4/Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, North Carolina National Guard



Maritime Strategy Executive Team

- Walter Dalton – Lt. Governor (Chair)
- Al Delia – Governor's Policy Advisor (Vice Chair)
- Keith Crisco – Secretary Department of Commerce
- Dee Freeman – Secretary Department of Environment and Natural Resources
- Gene Conti – Secretary of Transportation
- Roberto Canales, PE – NCDOT (Staff Lead / MSET Liaison)
- Virginia Mabry – NCDOT (Project Manager)



Maritime Advisory Council

- Public and private sector industry representatives from shippers, shipping lines, trucking, railroad, agricultural and manufacturing interests, along with government, policy, academic and community-at-large representatives
- Provide guidance to the project team, based on mission defined by the Maritime Study Executive Team
- As a hands-on, engaged advisory body, the Advisory Council will meet three to four times during the year to support strategy development at major project milestones



Project Team

- **AECOM**
 - Global engineering firm with 52,000 staff in 100 countries
 - Industry leader in transportation, rail/transit, ports & marine
 - 25 years in North Carolina
- **URS**
 - Global engineering firm with 45,000 staff
 - 45 years in North Carolina
- **Eydo**
 - public involvement for NCDOT and NCRR

THE TOP 500 DESIGN FIRMS

RANK 2010	RANK 2009	FIRM
1	2	AECOM TECHNOLOGY CORP., Los Angeles
2	3	URS CORP., San Francisco, Calif.†
3	1	JACOBS, Pasadena, Calif.
4	4	FLUOR CORP., Irving, Texas†
5	5	CH2M HILL, Englewood, Colo.†
6	7	BECHTEL, San Francisco, Calif.†
7	10	AMEC, Tucker, Ga.†
8	8	TETRA TECH INC., Pasadena, Calif.†
9	9	KBR, Houston, Texas†
10	6	THE SHAW GROUP INC., Baton Rouge, La.
11	13	HDR, Omaha, Neb.†
12	11	PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF INC., New York
13	12	PARSONS, Pasadena, Calif.†
14	15	BLACK & VEATCH, Overland Park, Kan.†



Goals and Objectives

- The State of North Carolina has initiated the development of the *North Carolina Maritime Strategy* to serve as an open evaluation of North Carolina's position, opportunities and challenges as a portal for global maritime commerce.
- The study will examine the role that North Carolina ports play in sustaining and strengthening the State's economy, and identify specific strategies to optimize benefits received from the State's investments in port and associated transportation infrastructure.
- The *North Carolina Maritime Strategy* is being prepared as the expansion of the Panama Canal nears its scheduled 2014 completion, and the United States recognizes the increasing importance of exports to national and regional economic growth.



Goals and Objectives

- The Governor's Logistics Task Force (GLTF) recommended that the *Maritime Strategy* be initiated to evaluate North Carolina ports' current and future role in strengthening the state's economy.
- The *Maritime Strategy* will complement and coordinate with the 7 Portals Study, also initiated by the GLTF.



North Carolina Freight Context



North Carolina's major trading partners vary depending on your perspective...

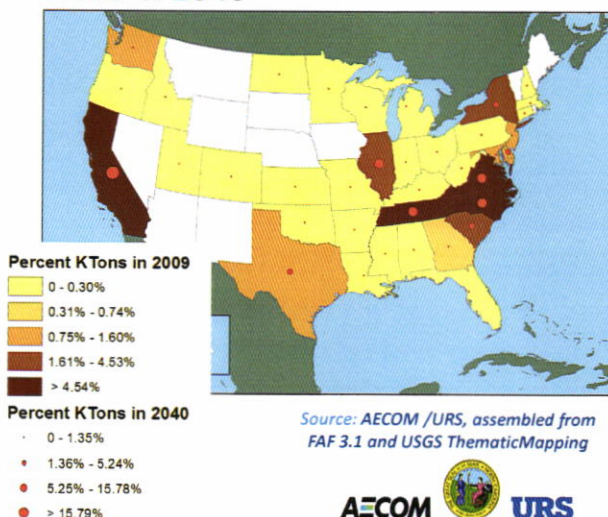
NC Top Import Origins by Value (All Modes)	NC Top Import Origins by Volume (into NC Ports)	NC Top Export Destinations by Value (All Modes)	Top Export Destinations by Volume (from NC Ports)
1. China	1. China (POW)	1. Canada	1. China (POW, MC)
2. Mexico	2. Brazil (POW)	2. China	2. India (MC)
3. Canada	3. Mexico (MC)	3. Mexico	3. Brazil (MC)
4. Germany	4. Korea (POW)	4. Japan	4. Korea (POW)
5. Japan	5. Columbia (POW)	5. France	5. Belgium (POW)
6. United Kingdom	6. Venezuela (MC)	6. United Kingdom	6. Taiwan (POW)
7. Ireland	7. Belgium (POW)	7. Germany	7. Turkey (POW)
8. France	8. Indonesia (MC)	8. Honduras	8. Great Britain (POW)
9. Singapore	9. United Kingdom (POW)	9. Brazil	9. Argentina (MC)
10. Italy	10. Taiwan (POW)	10. Hong Kong	10. Honduras (POW)

Source: US Census, NCSPA



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States that use North Carolina's ports to export, 2009 & 2040

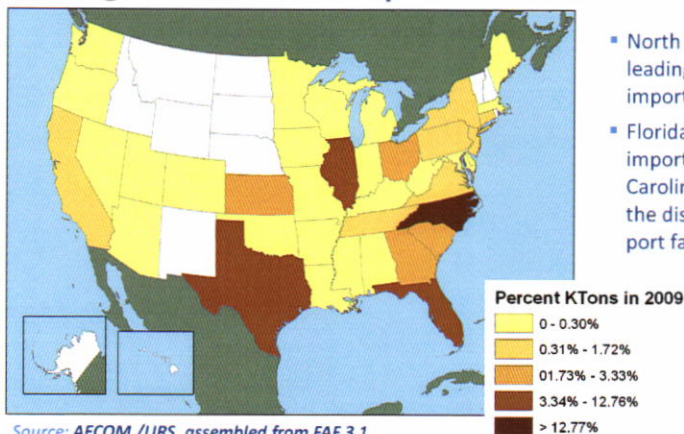


- Tennessee shippers use NC port facilities more than in-state shippers do (by volume)
- Illinois shippers use NC port facilities more than in-state shippers (by value)
- California shippers are the third largest customer base for NC ports (by volume)
- Despite the health of the ports in their own states, Virginia and South Carolina shippers still rank in the top ten among state customer bases for NC ports

Shading in chart reflects exports by volume.

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Domestic destination of imports entering the US through North Carolina ports in 2009

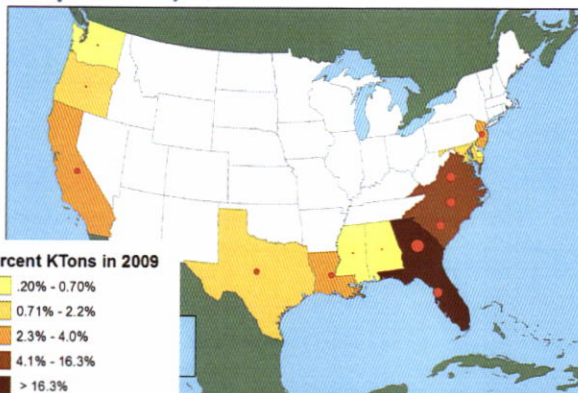


- North Carolina is the leading destination for imports by large margin
- Florida, Illinois and Texas importers use North Carolina facilities despite the distance and their own port facilities

Shading in chart reflects exports by volume.

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Waterborne exports from North Carolina by state of departure, 2009 and 2040



Source: AECOM /URS, assembled from FAF 3.1 and USGS ThematicMapping

- North Carolina shippers use facilities in Florida and Georgia more than NC ports
- Virginia and South Carolina are also important to North Carolina shippers
- Southeastern gateways favored
- Current export trade pattern expected to persist

Shading in chart reflects exports by volume.

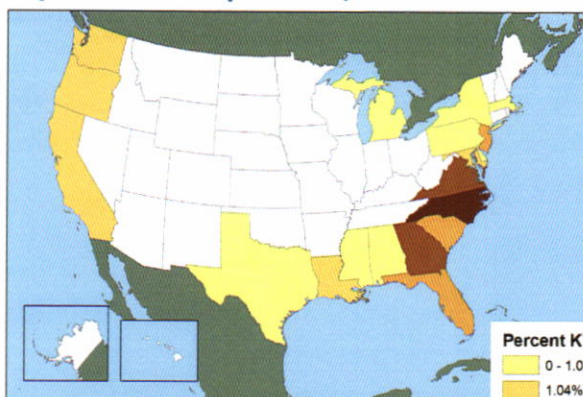
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Waterborne agricultural exports from North Carolina by state of departure, 2009



Source: AECOM /URS, assembled from FAF 3.1 and USGS ThematicMapping

- North Carolina exporters of agricultural goods rely most heavily on in-state facilities.
- Virginia and Georgia are also important for North Carolina's agricultural exports.
- Ag products also shipped cross-country to West Coast ports.

Shading in chart reflects exports by volume.

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Leading North Carolina commodity exports and imports

Imports	Exports
1. Medical products	1. Civilian aircraft parts
2. Machinery	2. Medical products
3. Apparel	3. Tobacco products
4. Uranium	4. Specialty textiles
5. Motor vehicles	5. Chemicals

Source: US Census

All modes, ranked by value, 2010



Leading commodities arriving at North Carolina ports, by truck and by rail

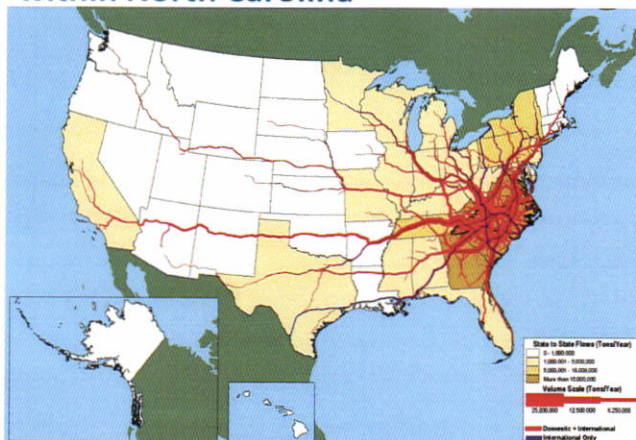
Arriving by Truck (by value)	Arriving by Truck (by volume)	Arriving by Rail (by value)	Arriving by Rail (by volume)
1. Other Ag Products	1. Wood Products	1. Precision Instrmts	1. Basic Chemicals
2. Machinery	2. Textiles/Leather	2. Basic Chemicals	2. Newsprint/Paper
3. Textiles/Leather	3. Plastics/Rubber	3. Tobacco Products	3. Waste/Scrap
4. Plastics/Rubber	4. Other Ag Products	4. Newsprint/Paper	4. Wood Products
5. Tobacco Products	5. Newsprint/Paper	5. Textiles/Leather	5. Precision Instrmts
6. Chemical Products	6. Waste/Scrap	6. Chemical Products	6. Logs
7. Basic Chemicals	7. Animal Feed	7. Wood Products	7. Nonmetallic Min.
8. Motorized Vehicles	8. Basic Chemicals	8. Misc. Mfg. Products	8. Unknown
9. Electronics	9. Chemical Products	9. Waste/Scrap	9. Tobacco Products
10. Misc. Mfg. Products	10. Machinery	10. Unknown	10. Textiles/Leather

Source: FAF 3.1



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Major truck routes for goods traveling to, from, and within North Carolina



Source: FAF 2.3



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Highway capacity on major truck routes, peak

2007



2035



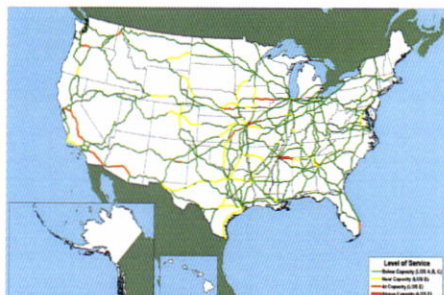
Source: USDOT



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Rail capacity

2007



2035

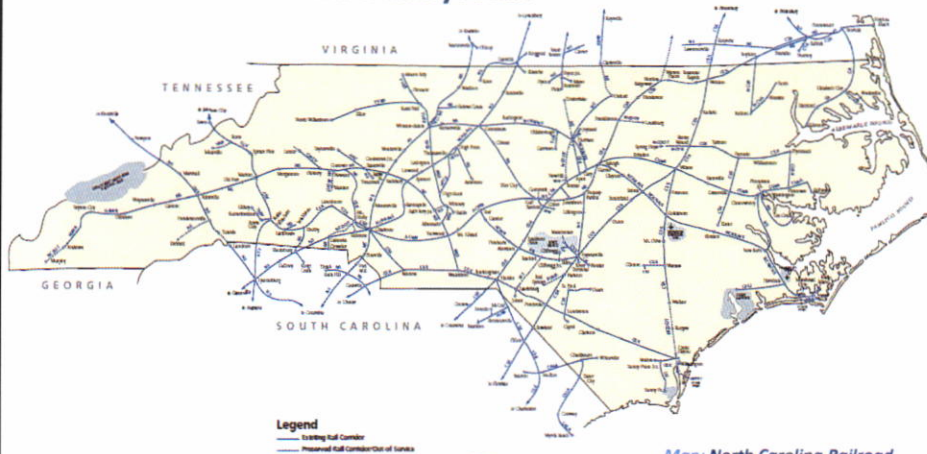


Source: AAR, 2007



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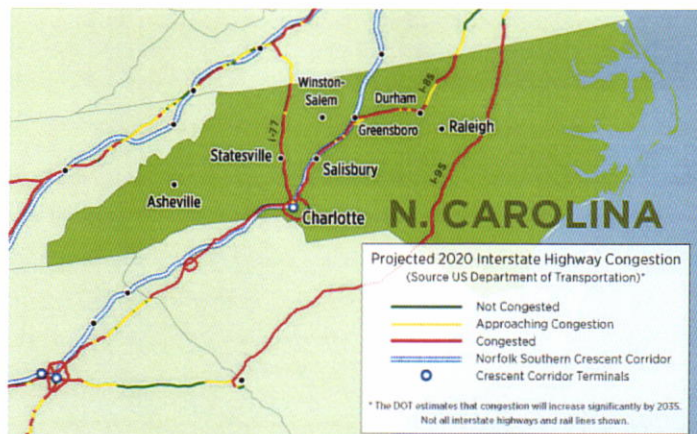
North Carolina railroad system



Map: North Carolina Railroad



Major rail routes: the Crescent Corridor



Map: www.thefutureneedsus.com

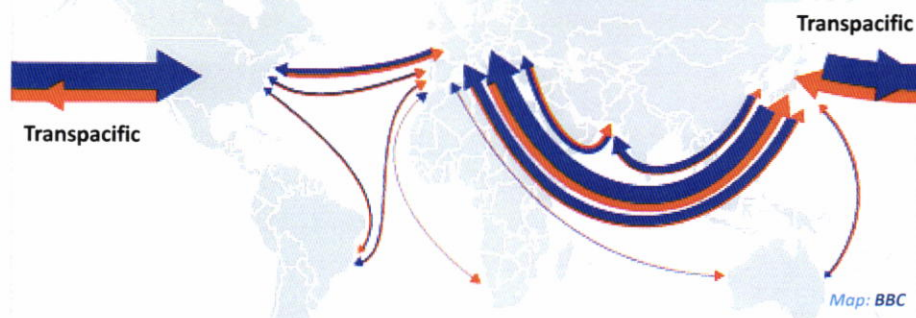
Trends in Global Goods Movement

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Today, US imports are driven by China trade

China's entry into WTO was a game-changer...

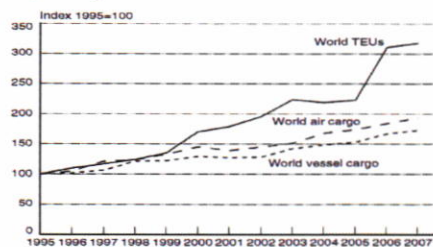
...creating the need for a new, high-capacity, point-to-point pipeline for goods between Asia and North America



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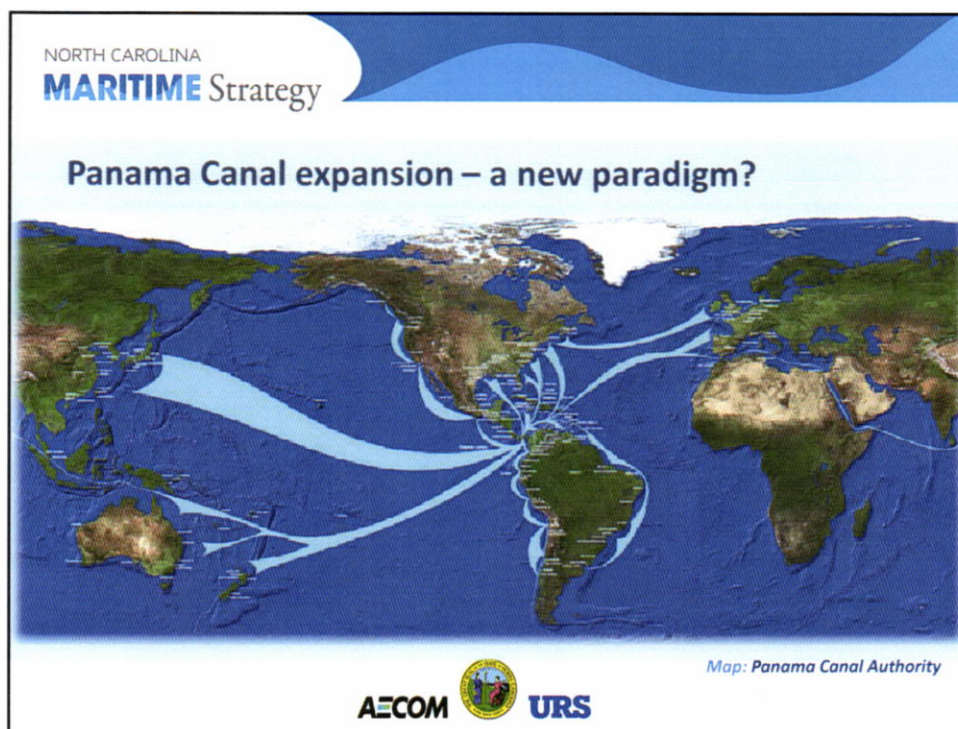
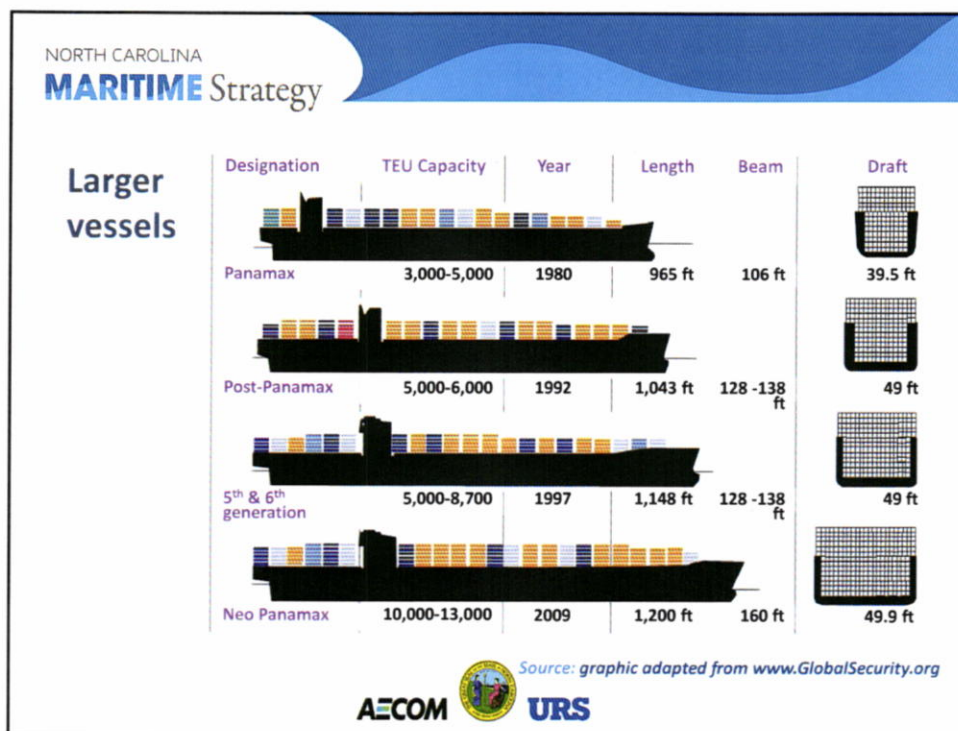
Containerization

- 20th Century revolution in freight handling through increased security and efficiency
- Reduced dwell time for intermodal cargo
- Containers are now used for almost anything

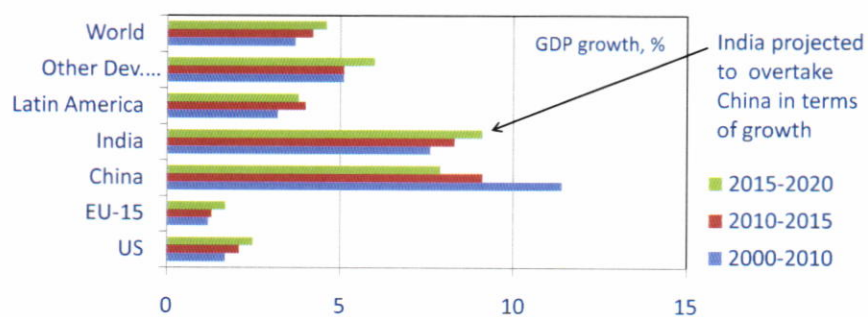


Source: US Bureau of
Transportation Statistics





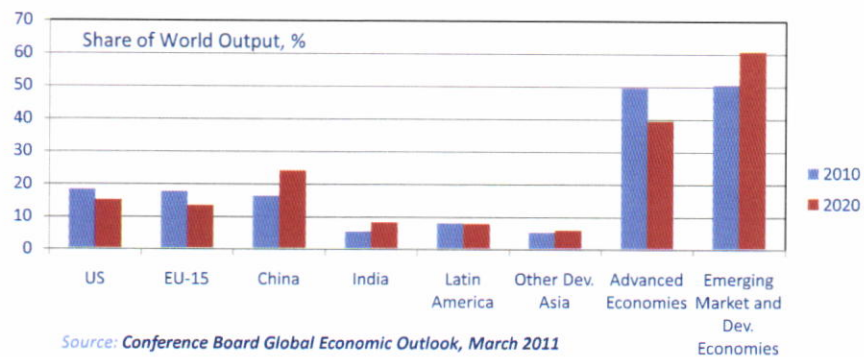
Growth outlook for North Carolina's global partners



Source: Conference Board Global Economic Outlook, March 2011



Growth is not the only measure that counts – size of the economy matters too...



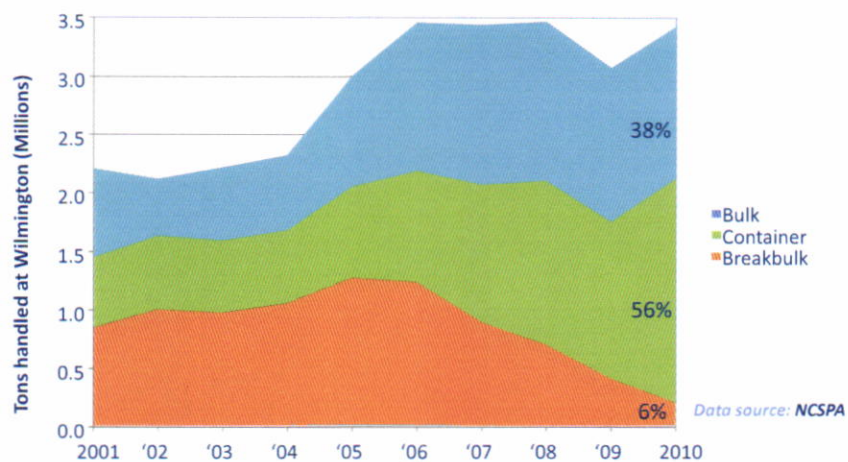
Source: Conference Board Global Economic Outlook, March 2011

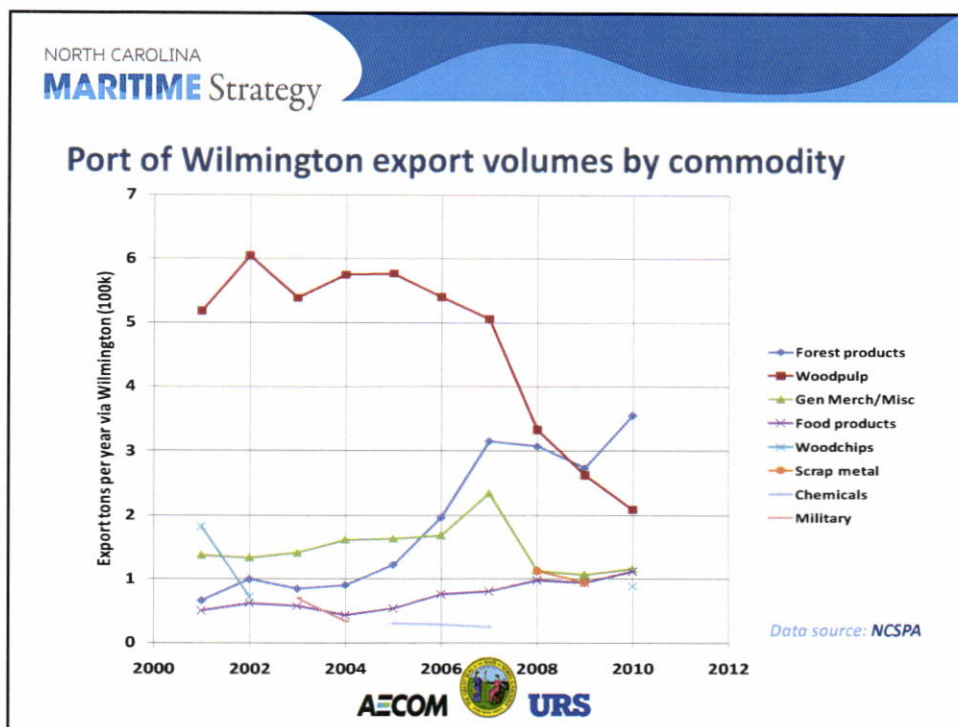
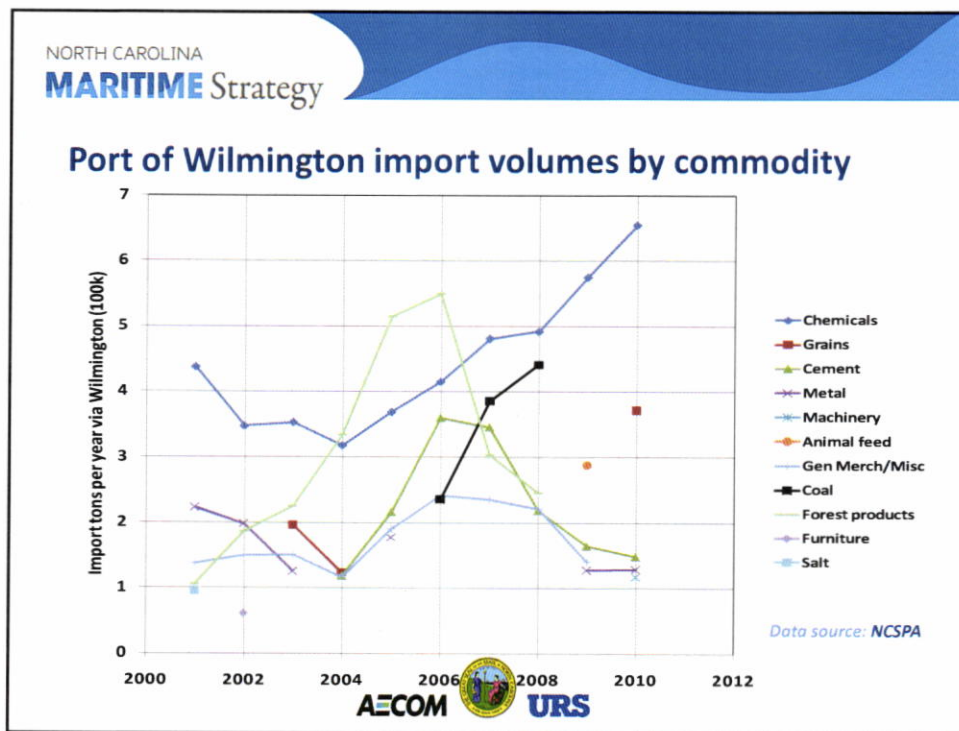


North Carolina's Competitive Position



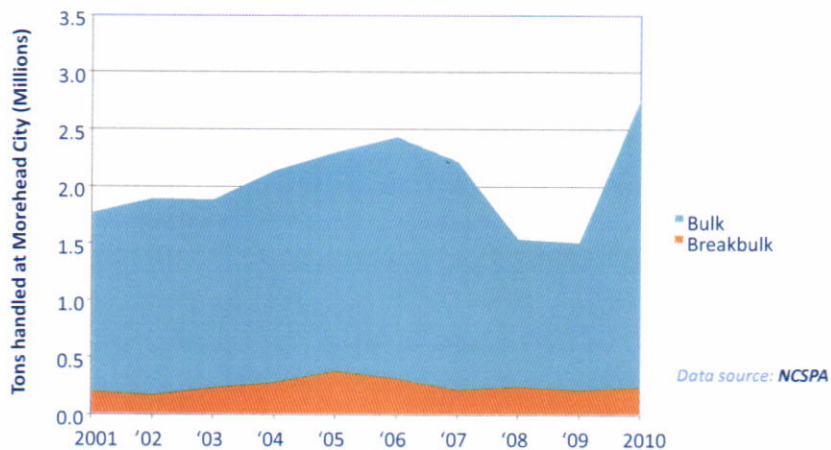
Port of Wilmington cargo volumes by mode





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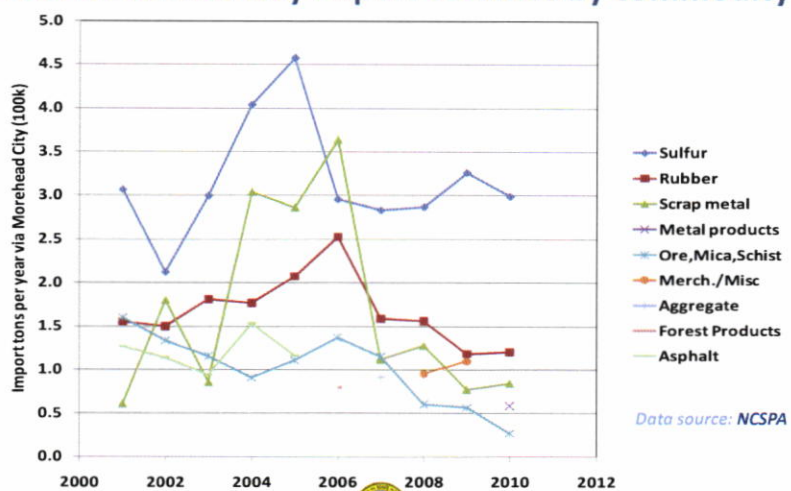
Port of Morehead City cargo volumes by mode



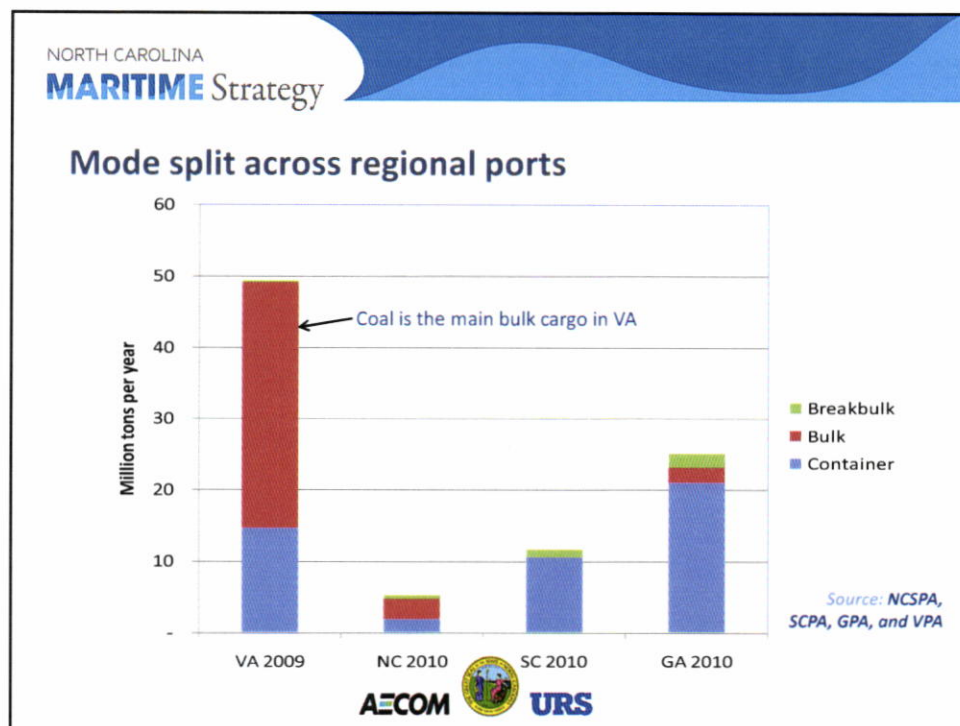
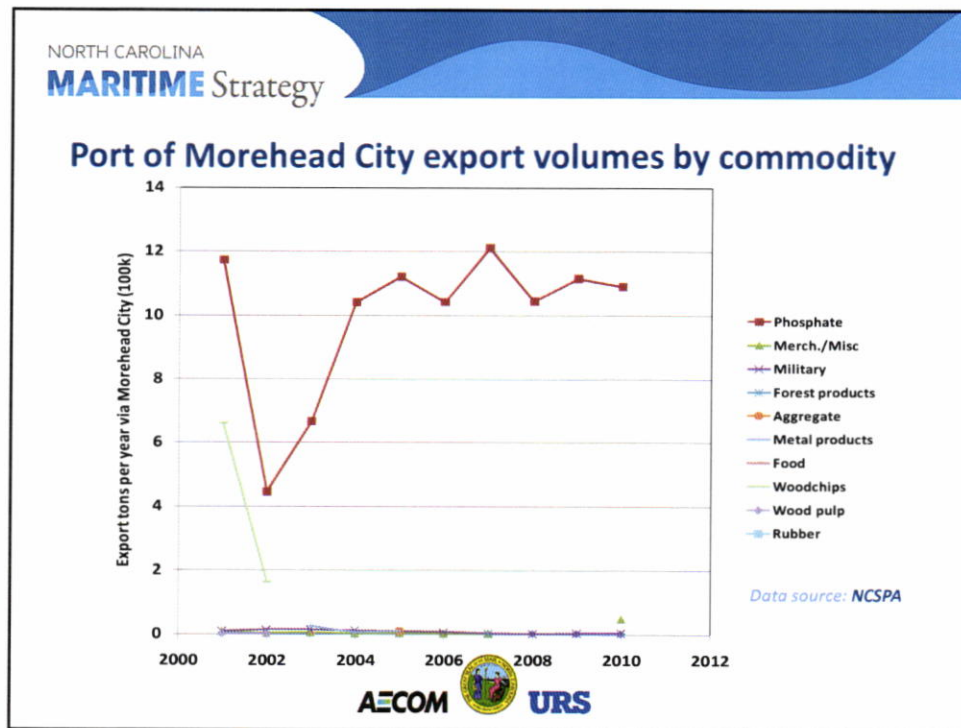
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Port of Morehead City import volumes by commodity



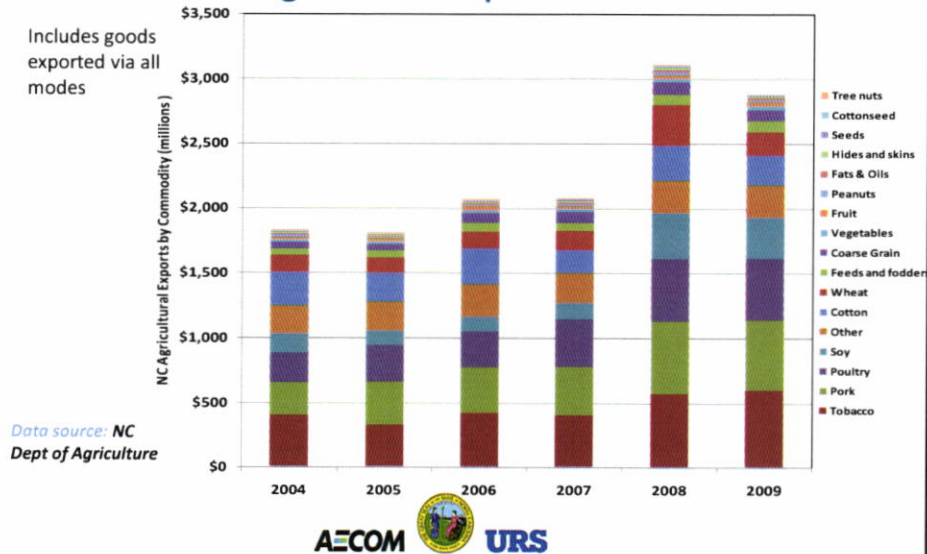
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North Carolina agricultural exports

Includes goods
exported via all
modes



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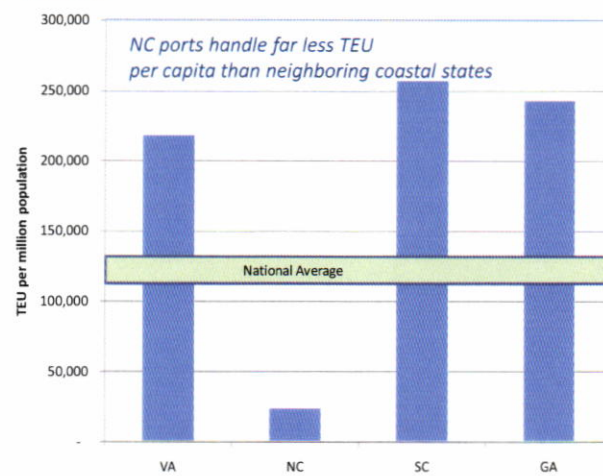
Regional container trade

- US container volumes and growth rates closely track gross domestic product (GDP) and can be correlated to regional population

37.2M TEU (import + export)
handled by US Ports in 2009
308M people in 2010 census

= 121,000 TEU per million
Americans (this was
~140,000 before recession)

- Ports in neighboring states are capturing the value of containerized goods destined for consumption – via truck & rail – to NC



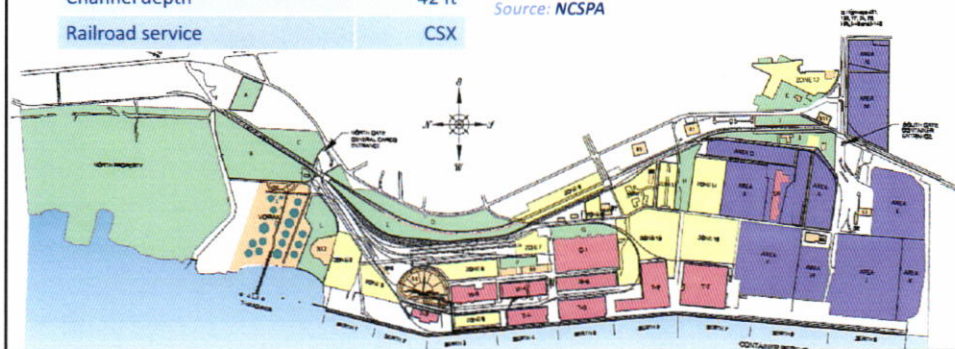
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Port of Wilmington

Estimated berth length	2,500 ft
Dock cranes	9
Terminal area	284 acres
Estimated container area	80 acres
Mode	RTG
Channel depth	42 ft
Railroad service	CSX

Source: NCSPA



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Port of Morehead City

Estimated berth length	4,500 ft
Dock cranes	0
Terminal area	140 acres
Est. container area	0 acres
Mode	bulk handling
Channel depth	45 ft
Railroad service	NS

Source: NCSPA



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Virginia APMT Terminal

Estimated berth length	3,025 ft
Dock cranes	6
Terminal area (container)	291 acres
Mode	ASC
Channel depth	55 ft
Railroad service	NS & CSX

Source: VPA and I-95 Coalition



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Virginia NIT Terminal

Estimated berth length	5,730 ft
Dock cranes	14
Terminal area (container)	648 acres
Mode	Strad
Channel depth	48 ft
Railroad service	NS & CSX

Source: VPA and I-95 Coalition



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Virginia PMT Terminal

Estimated berth length	3,540 ft
Dock cranes	9
Terminal area (container)	219 acres
Mode	Strad
Channel depth	43 ft
Railroad service	NS & CSX

Source: VPA and I-95 Coalition



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Charleston Wando Welch Terminal

Estimated berth length	3,800 ft
Dock cranes	10
Terminal area (container)	242 acres
Mode	RTG / TP
Channel depth	45 ft
Railroad service	NS & CSX

Source: SCPA and I-95 Coalition

Terminal Layout
Wando Welch



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North Charleston Terminal

Estimated berth length	2,500 ft
Dock cranes	6
Terminal area (container)	130 acres
Mode	RTG / TP
Channel depth	40 ft
Railroad service	NS & CSX

Source: SCPA and I-95 Coalition



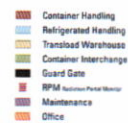
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Charleston – Columbus St Terminal

Estimated berth length	3,500 ft
Est. container berth length	2,500 ft
Dock cranes	5
Terminal area	78 acres
Mode	RTG / TP
Channel depth	45 ft
Railroad service	NS & CSX

Source: SCPA and I-95 Coalition

Terminal Layout
Columbus Street



Crane Outreach

RTG / TP	22
RTG / TP	22
RTG / TP	17



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Savannah – Garden City Terminal

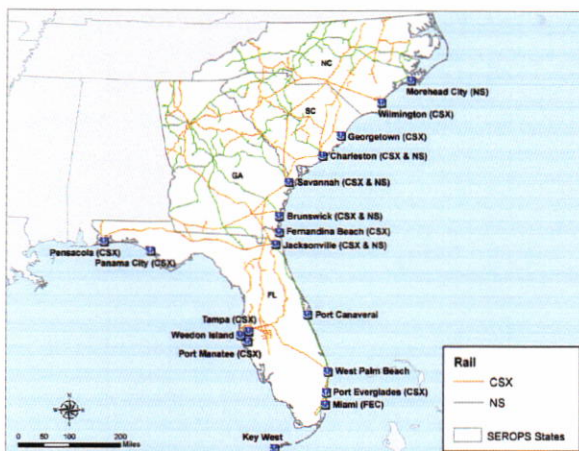
Estimated berth length	9,693 ft
Dock cranes	23
Terminal area (container)	1,200 acres
Mode	RTG / TP
Channel depth	48 ft
Railroad service	NS & CSX

Source: GSPA and I-95 Coalition



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Competitive position: rail access



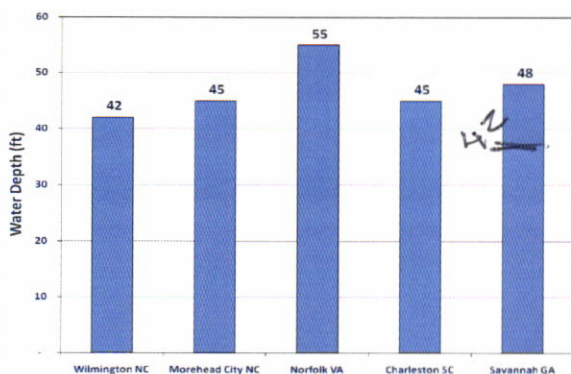
Port	Rail Service
Norfolk	NS & CSX
Morehead City	NS
Wilmington	CSX
Charleston	NS & CSX
Savannah	NS & CSX

Map: I-95 Coalition

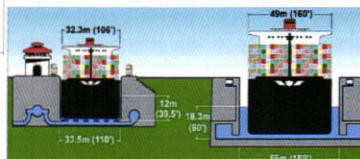


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Competitive position: main channel depth



- Wilmington channel depth is less than other regional ports
- Water depth at Morehead City is more competitive but less than Neo Panamax
- Vessels need min 4' clear below keel

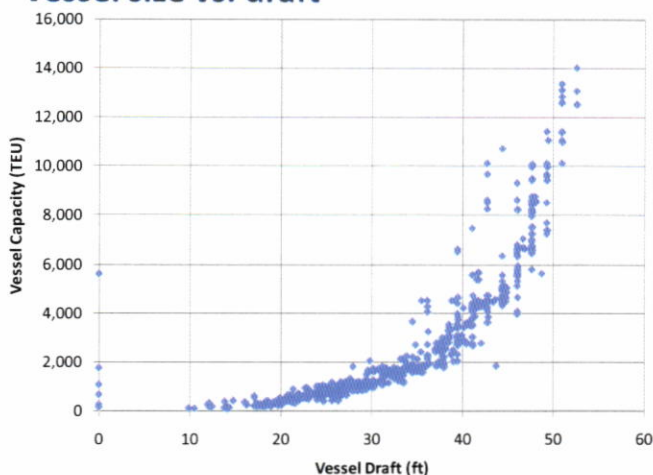


Graphic: Lloyds Register



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Vessel size vs. draft



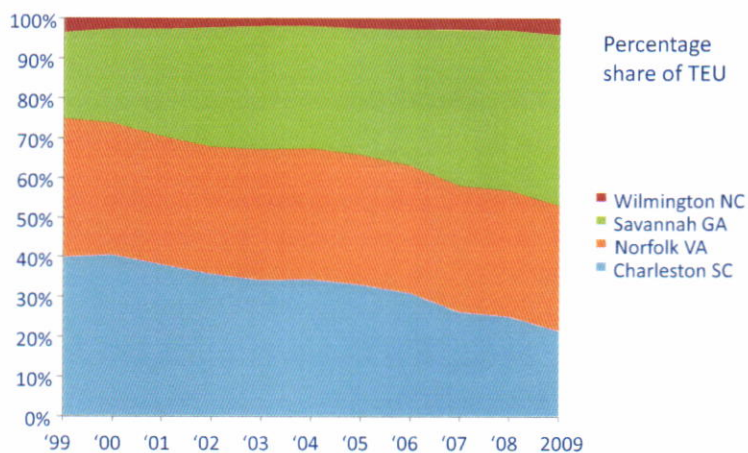
- Vessels typically operate at 80-90% of design draft
- A vessel with 45' design draft may only draw 38' of water
- This same vessel will require a 42' channel

Source: Fairplay



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Competitive position: regional container market share



*New dock crane
\$10mm*

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Competitive position: dock crane outreach

Outreach of existing dock cranes (# of containers)

Port	Total	<16	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Wilmington NC	9	5			4							
Norfolk VA	29	1	2	3	3				6	6		8
Charleston SC	22	6	10					4	2			
Savannah GA	23		5		6				12			

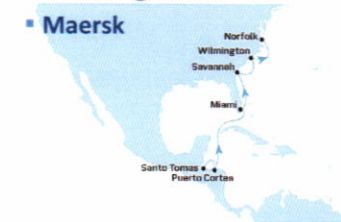
- Neo Panamax containerships require minimum dock crane outreach of 19-20 containers



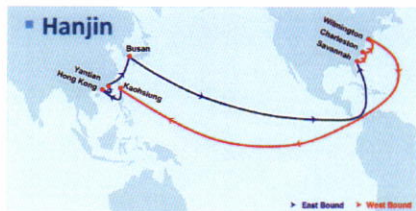
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Routes of container shipping lines calling on Port of Wilmington

Maersk



Hanjin



Yang Ming



NY is first YML US Port of Call

Maps: Maersk, ICL, Hanjin, YML

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Planned future terminals in the region

- Craney Island, Norfolk: 500 Acres, 2.1M TEU Capacity
- Charleston Navy Base: 280 Acres, 1.2M TEU Capacity
- Jasper County Terminal (SC+GA): 1500 Acres, 6.2M TEU Capacity

Notes:

- Existing and future capacities to be refined by AECOM over the course of the project
- These projects are pending market demand, funding, and environmental permitting, especially for dredging in SC and GA

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Potential Market Positions



Mega container terminal

- 50+’ water depth to accommodate Neo Panamax vessels
- Dock cranes of minimum 20 container reach
- 3 or more contiguous berths
- High density (stacked) container storage area (backland)
- Automated or automatable
- On-terminal rail in North America



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Mid-range container terminal

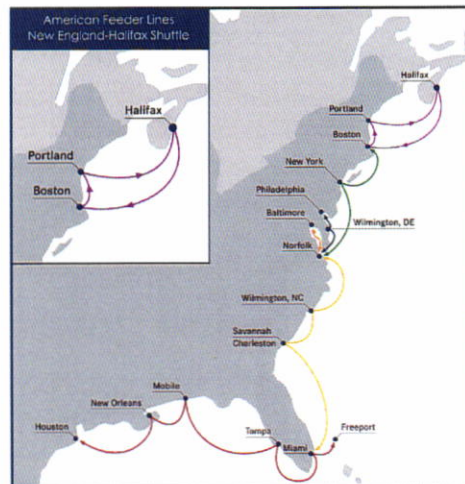
- 40+’ water depth to accommodate Panamax vessels
- Dock cranes with minimum reach of 13 containers
- 2 or more contiguous berths
- Medium to high density (stacked) container storage area (backland)
- Rail on- or near terminal is desirable in North America



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Example: American Feeder Lines is a new company with USEC transshipment business model

- Inset: New England Halifax Shuttle & Planned Routes
- “First service will employ modern container feeder of 1,000 - 1,300 TEU capacity in a weekly service connecting Boston, MA. and Portland, ME with Halifax, NS/Canada.”



Map: American Feeder Lines



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Container-on-barge services

- Requires only 10'+ water depth
- Barges can be 36 TEU or larger
- Single tug can move multiple barges
- Very common in Europe
- 4% of Norfolk containers move via barge



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Roll-on, Roll-off (Ro-Ro) service

- 35'+ water depth
- No cranes required
- Open storage area near wharf
- Rail access is desirable for auto market



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Bulk goods

- 40'+ water depth, considerably more for some cargos
- Specialized vessel loaders, or mobile harbor cranes with grabs
- Custom storage facilities
- Silos/buildings for dry goods
- Custom loaders for trains/trucks



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Breakbulk goods

- 40'+ water depth
- Mobile harbor cranes with various grabs are most common
- Open storage area or warehousing near wharf
- Many traditional breakbulk goods are now moving by container...



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Project and military cargo

- 35'+ water depth
- Mobile harbor cranes with various grabs are most common
- Loading/storage/security needs vary for various military cargo
- Rail access on dock is appealing for heavy loads
- Open storage area near wharf
- Wind turbines have been high growth market



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Comparison of market alternatives: measuring potential benefits from port investment

- Job creation and associated earnings
- Economic diversity
 - Resilience to economic cycles
 - Compatibility with the State's other significant economic drivers
- Productivity gains to industry: competitiveness
- Public benefits
 - Fiscal returns to the state
 - Potential to reduce road VMT when part of larger freight plan
 - Potential to focus freight in particular corridors and reduce freight and passenger conflicts when part of larger freight plan
 - Alignment with State sustainability objectives for land use, greenhouse gasses, and other environmental impacts



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MARITIME Strategy**Leading company site selection factors offer insight into port competitiveness factors**

Factor (corporate survey)	% Very Imp. Or Important	Factor (consultant survey)	% Very Imp. Or Important
Highway accessibility	97.3	Labor costs	96.8
Labor costs	91.0	State and local incentives	96.8
Tax exemptions	90.9	Highway accessibility	95.8
Occupancy or const. costs	89.9	Availability of skilled labor	92.6
State and local incentives	89.3	Energy availability and cost	91.5
Corporate tax rate	86.3	Proximity to major markets	90.5
Availability of skilled labor	85.9	Tax exemptions	88.4
Inbound/outbound shipping costs	84.0	Occupancy or construction costs	88.3
Energy availability and costs	82.1	Corporate tax rate	86.4
Availability of buildings	81.0	Availability of buildings	86.3



Source: North Carolina Department of Commerce and Area Development, 2011

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Criteria	OH	WI	MN	MO	VA	Scot
Transportation Drivers of Economic Impact						
Multi-modal & Intermodal facilities	X		X	X	X	X
Connectivity to key statewide corridors		X		X		X
Supports desired land development clusters		X		X		X
Predictability of travel times			X			X
Connectivity of access to global markets			X			
Concentration of trucks for goods movement					X	
Enhances competitiveness of shipping rates			X			
Reduces bottlenecks and size/wt impediments			X	X		
Supports economic development initiatives				X		
Supports redevelopment of old industrial areas	X					
Location in economically distressed area	X			X	X	
Economic Growth Outcomes						
Job creation – supports industry attraction	X	X				X
Job retention – supports existing industry	X	X				X
Public-private participation in funding	X					

Legend:

- OH: Ohio DOT rating system
- WI: Wisconsin DOT rating system
- MN: Minnesota DOT rating system
- MO: Missouri DOT rating system
- VA: Virginia DOT rating system
- Scot: The Scottish appraisal system



Source: EDRG Report prepared for Port of Portland and Portland Business Alliance

Study Process and Results

How can North Carolina position
itself to be a portal to
the global maritime economy?



Study outcomes

- ✓ Decision tool and process for evaluating port and related multi-modal investments
- ✓ Basis for long- and short-term investment strategy for more efficient, effective and safe movement of waterborne cargo in and out of the state
- ✓ Identification of priority projects
- ✓ Support for long-range planning
- ✓ Address institutional issues to approach maritime transportation issues in a more seamless manner



Expectations of the Advisory Council

- Act as a hands-on, advisory body to guide the development of the *North Carolina Maritime Strategy*
- Participate in meetings and/or discussions of the Advisory Council at key project milestones over the year
- Provide guidance and input to the project team on project findings and alternatives
- Offer insight to the study process based on your knowledge of the industry
- Facilitate project team discussions with stakeholders within industry



Key challenges and opportunities

1. How would you define success for the Maritime Strategy?
2. What are some of the major transportation issues affecting trade and economic growth in North Carolina?
3. What types of investments in infrastructure (ports and port-related rail and highways) would encourage you to use NC ports?
4. Are there other issues affecting trade and growth that should be addressed?



Schedule and next steps

Media release / public project launch	May 6, 2011
Advisory Council meeting 1 (freight flows/trends)	May 9
Project website launch: www.ncmaritimestudy.com	April 28 & May (expanded)
Project brochure	Late May
Public workshops – series 1	June
Stakeholder meetings	May thru September
Advisory Council meeting / input (market scenarios)	July
Advisory Council meeting / input (infrastructure needs)	August/September
Advisory Council meeting / input (evaluation approach)	September/October
Public workshops – series 2	Fall
Advisory Council meeting / input (decision matrix)	December

Note: Advisory Council input may be solicited via teleconference or document review in lieu of in-person meetings

